CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

No. 306 EVERY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1967 (1961年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

Telegrams of Greetings

* **Kim Il Sung,** Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, exchanged new year's greetings with **Houari Boumedienne,** Premier of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria and Chairman of the Algerian National Council of Revolution.

* **Kim Il Sung,** Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, sent on Jan. 10 a telegram of greetings to **Francois Tombalbay,** President of the Republic of Chad, on the independence day of the Republic of Chad.

* **Choi Yong Kun,** President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, exchanged new year's greetings with **Leopold Sedar Senghor,** President of the Republic of Senegal.

* **The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party** received a telegram from the Central Committee of **the Japan Communist Party,** replying to its greetings to the 10th Congress of the JCP.

* Premier **Kim Il Sung** sent a telegram of greetings to General **Ne Win,** Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, on the independence anniversary of Burma.

* **The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party** sent on Jan. 3 a telegram of greetings to the 18th Congress of the **French Communist Party.**

DPRK Gov't Statement on U.S. Acts Against Cambodia

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on Jan. 7 a statement in connection with the fresh aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against the Cambodian people, KCNA reported on Jan. 7. The full text of the statement reads as follows:

Recently the U.S. imperialists again perpetrated brigandish aggressive acts against the Cambodian people.

On Dec. 30, 1966, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in South Vietnam, mobilizing 50 helicopters, four "L 13"-type reconnaissance planes, and two "F 105"-type aircraft, strafed and fired rocket shells on the residential quarters of Bathu Village, Svayrieng Province, Cambodia, and brought aggressor troops there by helicopters to murder innocent inhabitants, kidnap more than ten Cambodians and set fire to houses, destroying properties.

This is a deliberate provocation of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys against Cambodia and a grave challenge to the territorial integrity, national dignity and sovereignty of Cambodia.

The Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people vehemently denounce the new brigandish acts of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and voice full support for the just stand of the Royal Government of Cambodia outlined in its communique of Jan. 2.

The U.S. imperialists have resorted to flagrant interference, pressure and military provocations to oppose the strictly neutral policy and independent stand of the Royal Government of Cambodia andeliminate her influence on the countries in Southeast Asia.

The U.S. imperialists, South Vietnamese puppets and Thai reactionaries have made no scruple of committing any kinds of criminal atrocities such as frequently intruding into the Cambodian territory and air, killing or wounding peaceable inhabitants and burning down and demolishing houses.

These nefarious acts of U.S. imperialism and their lackeys have been frustrated each time by the decisive counterblow of the Royal Government and people of Cambodia.

The recent attack on Bathu Village by the U.S. imperialists and their minions in South Vietnam is part of the U.S. policy for aggression and war to escalate the war against the Vietnamese people to the whole of Indo-China.

The U.S. imperialists, who are desperately trying to find a way out of their ignominious defeat in Vietnam by escalating the war stage by stage, are scheming to spread the flames of war to Cambodia and Laos. Through the criminal war escalation scheme, the American imperialists once again thoroughly laid bare their sinister aggressive nature before the world.

The wilder they run, the quicker their doomsday will arrive.

The struggle of the Cambodian people against the ceaseless aggression and intervention of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is one for defending the independence and sovereignty of their country and a just struggle for peace in Asia and the world.

The just struggle of the Cambodian people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors is enlisting the active support of the Asian people and the world's progressive people.

U.S. imperialism is not only the enemy of the Cambodian people but also the common enemy of the world's peace-loving people.

The Korean people and people of the whole world are condemning with burning indignation the repeated brigandish aggressive acts against Cambodia by U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

With no provocation or aggression can U.S. imperialism intimidate the Cambodian people who are valorously advancing under the anti-imperialist banner, or bar their onward march.

U.S. imperialism and its stooges should stop immediately their brigandish acts against Cambodia.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their puppets continue their reckless provocations against the Royal Government and people of Cambodia despite the strong condemnation of the Cambodian people and the world's peace-loving people, this is bound to bring about serious consequences, and the U.S. imperialist aggressors will be held entirely responsible for them.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the Cambodian people in their struggle for safeguarding the sovereignty, independence, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity of the country, repulsing all the aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will, as always, fight together with the Cambodian people against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and positively support the just cause of the Cambodian people.

* * * *

Meanwhile, Korean public organizations, such as the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, Korean Students' Committee and the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union sent telegrams to their counterparts in Cambodia, condemning the repeated barbarous acts of aggression of the U.S. imperialists against Cambodia.

Statement of DPRK Volleyball Association

Korea Will Not Send Team to World Meet

The Volleyball Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stated on Jan. 12 that it would not send its team to the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships organized by the Japan Volleyball Association, according to a KCNA report dated Jan. 12.

It demanded the International Volleyball Federation deprive the Japan Volleyball Association of its right to organize the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships and take strong measures lest similar political manoeuvres should be repeated in the world volleyball circles in the future.

In its statement of Jan. 12 the DPRK Volleyball Association declared that no world game should be organized in Japan in the future unless such political manoeuvres are banned unconditionally.

We will not recognize as world championships any game that the Japan Volleyball Association organizes under any name, excluding our country and other socialist countries, despite the just voice and strong opposition of the world volleyball circles.

We are convinced that this just stand of ours will enlist deserving support of the member organizations of the International Volleyball Federation and the volleyball lovers the world over.

The DPRK Volleyball Association sternly denounced in the statement the Japan Volleyball Association for its political discrimination against the volleyball associations of Korea and some other countries such as ban on the use of formal name of the country, restriction on the number of team members and prohibition of hoisting of national flags and playing of national anthem.

The acts of the Japan Volleyball Association expose that it is playing into the hands of a certain reactionary political force, violating lofty sportsmanship and the rule of the International Volleyball Federation, remarked the statement.

USSR Protests Against Discrimination in Sports

MOSCOW, JAN. 14 (TASS)—The Soviet Volleyball Federation today announced that the USSR will not take part in the Fifth World Championships for Women's Teams scheduled to be held in Japan from Jan. 21 to 28.

In its statement, the federation stresses that despite the efforts by the volleyball federations of different countries to prevent discrimination at the Fifth World Championships in Japan, it has now become clear that there will be discrimination there and that, consequently, the national feelings of competitors from several countries will be infringed upon contrary to the rules and traditions of the International Volleyball Federation and to serve interests which have little to do with sports.

Considering that the Fifth World Championships is simultaneously a qualifying tournament for the 1968 Olympics, the USSR Volleyball Federation holds that it should be held in a country in which all the rules and traditions of the International Volleyball Federation will be observed and where all countries could compete on terms of equality.

The Volleyball Federation of the USSR expresses the hope that the Japanese Volleyball Federation will view this principled position with due understanding.

Czechoslovakia Refuses to Take Part in World Tournament

The Czechoslovak National Women's Volleyball Team will not take part in the World Women's Volleyball Championships to be held in Tokyo, Ceteka reported on Jan. 10.

The Czechoslovak Volleyball League adopted this decision in protest against the unlawful, discriminatory step of the organizers of the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships against the volleyball teams of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic.

The Czechoslovak Volleyball League addressed a request to the International Volleyball Federation to cancel the Tokyo championships and hold it in a country where the participation of all qualified teams will be ensured without any discriminatory conditions.

The Czechoslovak Volleyball League also demanded an immediate convocation of the Administrative Council of the International Volleyball Federation to deal with this problem.

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Korea Must Be Unified by Korean People Themselves

"Korea must be reunified by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference" is the headline of an editorial of Rodong Shinmoon, dated Jan. 6.

In his reply letter Premier Kim Il Sung reaffirmed the immovable stand maintained by the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as to the question of Korea's reunification and the aboveboard line for its realization, says the editorial.

The letter, it adds, instills new confidence in victory and inspiration into the entire Korean people fighting to liquidate the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and military fascist terror rule of their lackeys in South Korea and accomplish the cause of reunification, by illumining once again the only correct way to end the split of the nation by the efforts of our people themselves, without interference of any outside force.

Quoting the words of Premier Kim Il Sung that "We have all along proceeded from the position that the unification issue, a domestic problem of our nation, should be solved on the independent principle, in a democratic way and by peaceful means, free from interference of outside forces," the editorial stresses that all the foreign troops must, first of all, be withdrawn, so our people can solve the unification question by themselves without any foreign interference.

It continues:

Neither the independence of the nation nor free expression of will by the masses of the people can be ensured in a land under occupation of foreign troops. Therefore, the DPRK Government has consistently held that the reunification of the country should be achieved by way of establishing a unified central government comprising representatives of all strata of the people through democratic, general elections throughout North and South Korea after the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

There being no foreign troops in North Korea, the prerequisite to reunification is to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea which they are occupying under the signboard of the "United Nations."

Maintaining a just and upright stand for the accomplishment of the country's reunification in conformity with the interests and aspiration of the nation, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic have not only set forth reasonable proposals but made every sincere effort to realize them.

After reviewing the proposals for linking the severed ties of the nation and achieving the self-dependent reunification of the country and efforts to carry them into effect, the editorial writes:

However, none of our proposals for accelerating reunification, the national task of our people, has been translated into reality to this date owing to the stalling manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea and their lackeys.

The U.S. imperialists have been occupying South Korea by force of arms for more than 20 years and trying hard to keep our nation divided, pursuing the colonial enslavement policy. The South Korean puppets, following their nation-splitting policy, have turned down from the start our proposal for holding free North-South general elections after making all foreign troops withdraw, and are suppressing at bayonet-point the South Korean people who demand the reunification of the country. The Pak Jung Hi clique are still harping on "elections under U.N. supervision." But this is nothing but a slogan intended to embellish the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism over the South Korean people and perpetuate the division of Korea.

The editorial condemns criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who are ushering Japanese militarists in South Korea after the conclusion of the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty," dispatching South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam as U.S. cannon fodder, reinforcing the puppet troops and introducing new-type weapons and combat materials, scheming for the long-term stationing of U.S. troops and perpetrating military provocations against North Korea along the military demarcation line. In this way they are laying new obstacles in the way of the reunification of our country in an effort to perpetuate its division, remarks the editorial, and continues:

The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea and their stooges are entirely to blame for our country still remaining split despite the unanimous aspiration and efforts of our people.

The division of the country can never be ended so long as foreign aggressors stay on in our land and foreign interference is permitted.

As for the DPRK Government, we have never relied upon any outside force at any time and our policy is a completely independent policy in which we deal with questions in accordance wich our own view and decision.

The country's reunification is unthinkable apart from the struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and liquidation of the U.S. colonial rule.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, dual stooges of the U.S. and Japanese imperialism, are a guide and tool for foreign aggressive forces, so long as we keep traitors like Pak Jung Hi, we can neither check outside interference nor achieve the self-dependent unification of the country.

Should an independent regime be set up in South Korea, too, or South Korea become neutral, there would actually be no big obstacle for our people in reunifying the country by themselves.

As for the present South Korean authorities, they are not a party with whom unification can be discussed.

The South Korean authorities, who remain in power by betraying fellow countrymen and relying on outside forces, have never represented, and can never represent, the South Korean people. But we will not reject parley with them if they take even from now an independent stand of respecting the interests of the nation, rejecting the treacherous road of relying on outside forces and betraying the fatherland.

We cannot but take such a stand toward the South Korean authorities which are following the road of treachery. But we will unconditionally hold negotiations on the question of the country's reunification with all those political parties, organizations and individuals of South Korea who aspire after the self-dependent unification of the country, rejecting outside forces.

Korean Trade Mission Arrives in Kuwait

A government trade delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Bang Tai Ryool, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived recently in the capital of Kuwait by plane.

They were met at the airport by high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Commerce and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Kuwait.

JVA Should Be Deprived of Its Right to Organize Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships

EDITORIAL

As was already reported, the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships to be held on Jan. 21 in Japan was scheduled to be participated in by 11 countries, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Nevertheless, the Japan Volleyball Association, persisting in the unpardonable and unjustifiable attitude and stand in organizing the championship meet, the JVA has laid an grave obstacle to the holding of the championships and to the participation of the DPRK team.

The unwarranted stand of the JVA is that the DPRK team should attend the championships under the name of "North Korea" and the German Democratic Republic under the name of "East Germany" and that it does not permit the champion team to hoist the national flag and to play the national anthem. It went the length of restricting the number of the champions of the participating countries.

This flagrantly runs counter to the rules and decisions of the International Volleyball Federation and infringes upon its practices and tradition strictly abided by so far.

In actual fact, the General Meeting of the IVF held in September of 1966 in Prague decided to hold the world championships in a country which guarantees free entry and activities without any political discrimination for the teams dispatched by the member associations of various countries.

It is unjustifiable, therefore, that the JVA, one of the member associations, should inflict every sort of restrictions and discriminations upon the DPRK and other countries. This act self-exposed that it is none other than the JVA that has violated the rules and decisions of the IVF.

It goes without saying that the Volleyball Association of the DPRK was admitted and registered as "the DPRK" at the General Meeting of the IVF held in Paris on Feb. 11, 1956, and that it also took part in the 1962 World Championship Meet under the name of the DPRK. At that time, there were, of course, no restriction regarding the number of participating champions.

The JVA, however, has adopted the unjustifiable attitude designed to use the sports as a wicked political aim, thereby making the situation more complicated.

In this connection, the Volleyball Association of the DPRK sent on two occasions letters and telegrams to the JVA and the IVF, respectively, demanding they discontinue the unfair attitude so as to hold the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships successfully.

Meanwhile, the volleyball associations and the press of the participating countries, such as the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary, and those of other countries condemned the JVA for its unwarranted attitude and declared that it is better to move the site of the championship meet to another country, saying that if the Japanese side persists in the unjust stand, they will not send the team.

Furthermore, the Welcoming Committee for the DPRK Volleyball Team composed of the representatives of social bodies and noted persons, the Japan-Korea Association and other organizations, denouncing the unjustifiable attitude of the JVA, strongly demand that it immediately change its unjust stand to ensure the successful holding of the championships.

This is really justifiable and reasonable.

But, up to this day when the day of the championship meet is drawing nearer, the JVA is doing everything in its power to shift the responsibility onto others as if the volleyball associations of the DPRK and other socialist countries were unjustifiable, persisting in its unlawful stand. Not only that, it has gone the length of openly announcing its shameful notion to hold the championships even without the participation of the teams of socialist countries.

In this connection, the DPRK Volleyball Association issued a statement on Jan. 13, saying that it will not send its team to the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships organized by the JVA, and demanding that the IVF deprive the JVA of its right to organize the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships and take strong measures lest similar political manoeuvres should be repeated in the world volleyball circles in the future.

Fully supporting the statement of the DPRK Volleyball Association, we strongly demand that the IVF deprive the JVA of its right to organize the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships.

We cannot recognize as world championships any game that the JVA organizes under any name, excluding our country and other socialist countries, despite the just voice and strong opposition of the world volleyball circles.

We declare that no world game should be organized in Japan in the future unless such political manoeuvres are banned unconditionally.

With whatever manoeuvres, the JVA cannot justify its unjustifiable attitude and stand cooked up by those who use sports as a political tool.

We are firmly convinced that this just stand of the DPRK Volleyball Association will enlist the active support of the member organizations of the IVF and the volleyball lovers the world over.

Winter in North and South

North Korea

Icy, snowy weather is now sweeping over the wide areas of Korea.

All the households in the capital, Pyongyang, and local areas of the northern half of the Republic have abundant reserves of fuel for an inclement long winter, winding up the work of making various pickles, a favourite side-dish of Koreans for the season.

Thanks to assistance from the Government, all working North Korean people are provided with a sufficient amount of fuel, clothing and vegetables. Many families of workers, farmers and office workers are spending winter in new modern houses. In October last year, around 13,000 farming households moved into new modern houses.

Further, educational and cultural establishments including schools, kindergartens and cliches, are paying special attention to their winter activities.

Various winter sports instruments including skiis and skates are on the best-sellers' list, while spas and other resorts across North Korea are alive with holidaymakers from cooperative farms.

Newspapers and radios are reporting on working people who have renewed their determination to carry out the decision of the KWP Conference calling for economic construction and simultaneous defence buildup, crowning 1966 with shining achievements.

Winter is a happy vacation to North Korean cooperative farmers. Daring the season cooperative farmers visit spas and resorts for merrymaking and exchange of experience.

South Korea

Presenting a contrary scene, South Korea radio broadcasts monitored here in Japan, are always full of sad stories, stories of hunger, flood, cold and drought, rising prices, and so on, the unwanted bedfellows of the South Korean people.

This winter has brought to the surface all the more clearly the grievous plight of the South Korean people languishing under the illegal occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and fascist-terrorist rule by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The people are suffering from worries about housing, fuel, clothing and food, and prices are skyrocketing and necessaries in short supply, coupled with spiraling inflation.

Over 1,370,000 South Koreans are still homeless. In fact, South Korea is also annually visited by floods and fires.

Moreover Dongyang Tongshin reports, over 600 people spend the cold night in railway stations and the South Gate market in Seoul, and more than 46,000 refugees, made homeless by the flood last summer, are loitering in cold along the hillsides around Seoul.

With the slightest hope to protect their families from cold and rain, people built rickety tents or huts around urban areas. Rather than rescue them, the Pak Jung Hi clique are destroying the huts, in a pretext of "beautifying the cities."

Opposing the glaring step, the inhabitants are clashing with police.

Large-scale labor strikes are hitting the country, involving workers in U.S. military installations and lumpers.

Furthermore, Kimchi, Korea's traditional spicy pickled vegetables, is missing in most families in urban areas, owing to the meagre yield of vegetables, according to a Donghwa report.

The South Korean situation, now out of control, is closely connected to the fascist-terrorist policy and war efforts by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

This was laid bare in a statement by the puppet economic planning agency chief to the effect that the supply of coal to Seoul and other urban areas was cut down by a big margin, to transfer more railway service to the transport of Vietnam-bound soldiers and military material.

Failing to receive popular support, the South Korean authorities are now under heavy fire from broad sections of the South Korean people and press.

Korea-China Radio-TV Agt

The Central Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK and the Broadcasting Administrative Bureau of the CPR signed in Peking on Dec. 30, 1966 an agreement on cooperation in radio and television broadcasting.

Korea-UAR Cultural Exchange

A 1967-1968 plan for cultural intercourse was signed on Jan. 9 in Cairo between the Governments of the DPRK and the UAR.

Korea-Czechoslovakia Protocol

A 1967 protocol on mutual delivery of commodities between the DPRK and CSR was signed in Prague on Dec. 19 after talks between the government trade delegations of the two countries.

New Year Days' Production Picks Up

North Korean iron steel workers accomplished their plan at an average 114 per cent during the first three days of the year, according to a survey released by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry.

Improved Medical Service

North Pyungan Province is covered with a well-organized network of medical service. Each county has an average of more than two hospitals and each ri has a clinic and children's ward, in addition to 27 hygienic and anti-epidemic organs, with a doubled number of medical workers.

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (18)

(IV) "U.N." Unification Formula and U.S. Nation-Splitting Policy

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has maintained that Korea be integrated peacefully and independently, through the enforcement of North-South general elections by the Korean people themselves on the basis of democratic and on the principle of the national self-determination, free from any outside interference after all the foreign troops including the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea.

Over against this, the South Korean side has insisted that the U.S.-backed United Nations interfere in Korea's internal affairs and the elections be held under the supervision of the "U.N." and the U.S.-centered "U.N. forces" be stationed till the elections are over.

As we have alredady seen in the above, the South Korean "Government" is no more than a robot government for the U.S. imperialistic neo-colonial domination, completely subordinated to its Washington masters politically, economically and militarily. Therefore, it is clear that although South Korea is considered to have maintained independently the "U.N." unification formula, it is, in actuality, the U.S. that maintains and is forcing upon the South Korean people the "U.N." unification formula. By making the crafy use of the cover of the "U.N.," the U.S. imperialist administration has been deceiving the world public to justify its real nature as vicious colonial dominator and war provoker.

The U.S. and its South Korean puppets, the Pak Jung Hi clique, have left no stone unturned to shift responsiblity for the failure of Korea's reintegration to the side of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea describing that "Korea's unification has not been achieved because North Korea would not agree to the U.N. unification formula."

But, historical facts show that it is the U.S. imperialists that militarily occupy South Korea; pursue the nation-splitting policy in Korea; enforce neo-colinialist domination over South Korea; not leave the internal affairs of Korea to the Korean people; oppose North-South talks and negotiations for reunification; and intend to swallow up the northern half of Korea through their aggressive tool of the "U.N." under the smokescreen of the "U.N." unification formula.

The U.S. imperialist administration has been trying to deceive the world public at the cunning advantage of the "U.N.", but its imperialistic true colours are being exposed before the public and being met with ever stronger denunciation against illegal military occupation of South Korea and against interference in Korea's internal affairs through the "U.N." The Washington's imperialistic stands are now being met with strong denunciation and opposition of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

(To be continued)

Left: "What are you doing there, though our enemy is here?" The letters read: South Vietnam.
Right: Noisy hammers for "nation-building?" The letters read: Japanese firms.

These huts are not kennels, but houses for people. How can they protect from cold, wind and rain? Photo was reproduced from a South Korean publication.

"ROK" Army To Be Reinforced

The puppet South Korean Defense Ministry, at the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, has mapped out a "plan for reinforcing the combat power in the new year," which envisages the activation of more reserve divisions under the pretext of "strengthening the defense of the truce line," according to a radio report dated Jan. 8 from South Korea.

The puppet clique also intend to increase the ground fire power by bringing in more 155mm and 105mm howitzers, build naval "outposts" all along the coast and equip the navy with escort-pursuit boats, minesweepers and high-speed sailing boats, and replace all the "F-86" jets with F-5A" fighter-bombers and complete the radar setups by the end of the year.

Last year, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique increased the puppet armed forces by some 50,000 men while shipping into South Korea guided missiles and other mass destruction weapons.

During last year alone, U.S. imperialism delivered to the South Korean puppet land force 22 of the latest version of M-48 tanks, 150 howitzers of various types, 1,200 vehicles, 29 light airplanes and 600 heavy firearms, including machineguns and mortars, and furthermore, dragooned missile-type weapons into South Korea to set up two missile batallions in the puppet army.

The "U.N. commander" disclosed this before reporters on Jan. 11, according to a report from Seoul.

In the news conference he said that the South Korean puppet army got large supplies of combat materials to implement the "modernization" plan of the "ROK army."

America laid special emphasis on the reinforcement of the puppet air force. Transferring 21 "F-5A" jet fighter-bombers and 22 cargo planes of various types to the puppet air force last year, U.S. imperialism made desperate efforts to modernize the navigation control system and radar networks.

Moreover, the commander revealed that U.S. imperialism delivered several naval vessels, 70 high-speed cargo planes and vehicles of various types to the puppet navy and the Marine Corps, and added that the three reactivated puppet army reserve divisions were already combat-ready for any offensive, as planned.

He told the newsmen that this year, too, the puppet army would have more reinforcements to prepare for modern warfare with streamlined long-distance communication networks. He also referred to the dispatch of the puppet air force to South Vietnam.

U.S. Military Vehicles To Be Repaired In S. Korea

The puppet South Korean Defense Ministry on Jan. 10 reached an "agreement" with the U.S. imperialists to repair in Pusan, southern port city of South Korea, U.S. military vehicles destroyed in the Vietnam war, according to news agency reports from Seoul.

To begin with, 1,500 wrecked U.S. vehicles will be brought to Pusan in April and then 150 each month.

For this purpose, the Pak Jung Hi clique plan to allocate out of the budget of the puppet Government 12 million won to the "Pusan Repair Plant."

The U.S. imperialists contemplate transferring part of the repaired vehicles to the puppet South Korean army to step up war preparations in South Korea.

S. Korean Mercenaries in S. Vietnam

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are coaxing South Korean youth en masse into the shambles of South Vietnam.

But those taken to South Vietnam find themselves in a most wretched state and under the constant threat of death.

They are always driven out to the most dangerous sectors as bullet shields for Yankee soldiers. Most of them are posted in key strategic points and communication junctions such as Binh Dinh and Phu Yen Provinces and Bien Hoa outlying Saigon. These are all places where the Yankees were mowed down. In Binh Dinh Province, over 4,700 Yankee soldiers were wiped out in their "Masher Operation" early last year.

No wonder the South Korean casualties are so high. As already reported, 4,500 South Korean soldiers were killed or wounded in the period from April, 1965, to February, 1966. This was a quarter of the 20,000 South Korean troops taken to South Vietnam by February, 1966. Last year, over 10,000 South Korean soldiers were killed or maimed.

There is no safe place for South Korean soldiers in South Vietnam where the residence of the "ROK Army Commander in Vietnam" in the heart of heavily guarded Saigon was hit by handgrenades in broad daylight.

Panic-stricken, many of them become insane or commit suicide.

South Korean puppet troops are also killed by Yankee bullets and shells.

A U.S. officer shot six South Korean army soldiers when the latter disobeyed his order to hold an exposed position in a battle near Saigon.

The Yankees make no scruple of bombing and shelling puppet army soldiers when a battle takes a pretty bad turn or when they find it troublesome to evacuate wounded soldiers of the puppet army.

They even use the bodies of South Korean soldiers in fabricating their "battle successes."

In north of Qui Non, U.S. soldiers stripped the uniforms off the bodies of South Korean soldiers ambushed by guerrillas and, after beheading them, reported them as "Viet Cong bodies." They displayed the bodies in public view and blared: "Such is the end of Viet Cong."

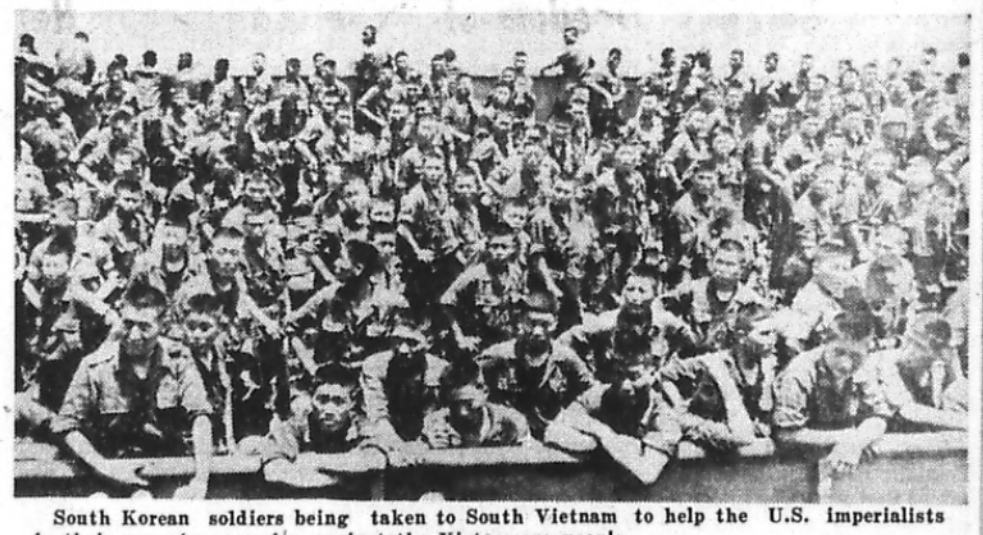
The South Korean mercenaries are always posted in the most dangerous sections, but their treatment is the worst. Their daily salary is one dollar and 15 cent, one-sixth that of a G.I. Their food is simply unfit for human stomach. Even vegetables are denied them; 20 per cent of the South Korean soldiers are suffering from malnutrition and skin diseases. Sweltering heat, humidity and shortage of drinking water bring down the puppet army soldiers with malaria, eczema and various other diseases.

Realizing their shameful lot as cheap canon fodder, the South Korean soldiers give vent to their anti-U.S. feelings, saying: "The Yankees are driving us into a death pit."

400 "ROK" Troops Killed or Wounded

Some time ago, 400 South Korean troops stationed on a hill in Son Tinh district, north of the Quang Ngai provincial capital, were killed or wounded by a surprise attack from the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency from Hanoi quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency on Jan. 9.

Three 105mm guns, six blockhouses, eight underground fortifications and 42 billets of the South Korean troops were destroyed.



South Korean soldiers being taken to South Vietnam to help the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression against the Vietnamese people

S. Korean Workers in Struggle For Existence and Rights

• Over 200 workers hired at the Haneung Construction Company, a contractor, launched a sit-down strike struggle from the night of Dec. 23 of last year, demanding the clearance of three months' back wages, according to a radio report from Seoul.

As of 9:00 p.m. of Dec. 24 of last year, they were keeping up their struggle with the resolve to push through their demands at all costs.

• Some 70 workers at the Michang Industrial Company in Yungdeungpo district, Seoul, staged a strike on two occasions, Dec. 5 and 10 of last year demanding a 2-fold increase in their wages, according to a report of Chosun Ilbo, a Seoul daily.

• Longshoremen at Pusan dockyard on Dec. 30 of last year demanded the Chongil Transportation Company in the city immediate payment of their wages in arrears, a Pusan radio report said.

Instead of paying the back wages for the workers, management of the company had transferred its cargo-loading right at the docks to another contractor company, the report added.

Pak Clique Plan Heavier Tax Levies

The South Korean Pak clique plan to rake in 88,730 million won in taxes this year, 75.6 per cent above last year, and 197,000 million won in 1971, almost four times the figure of last year.

This was disclosed in their "Five-Year Plan for the Improvement of Tax Administration" made public some time ago.

S. Korean People To Be "Exported"

A radio report from Seoul disclosed the Pak Jung Hi clique plan to trade off this year more than 20,000 poor people to foreign capitalists. The plan envisages the shipping out of 15,000 people under the name of "dispatch of technicians" and "agricultural emigrants."

Besides, the puppet clique are planning to send this year as "military civilians" tens of thousands of South Korean youth including those demobilized from the puppet army to South Vietnam.

Last year, they shipped away over 15,000 inhabitants to foreign countries under the name of "manpower export."

S. Korean Paper Attacks Troop-Dispatch

A South Korean daily exposed the Pak Jung Hi clique's plot to send more South Korean youths to South Vietnam as bullet shields for the Yankees, under the cloak of "civilian service corps," "logistic support group," "peace corps" and the like.

Pointing out that the Seoul rulers label them "civilians" in an attempt to camouflage their heinous plan, the paper said: "They are not mere logistic personnel in that they will carry arms and obey the U.S. troops."

"Whether demobbed soldiers are dispatched or those discharged on the spot in South Vietnam are drafted, they cannot be called mere civilians, because this actually means the transfer of personnel to Vietnam," remarked the paper. Although Pak Jung Hi tries to camouflage the disatch of reinforcements with "man-power export," "dispatch of technicians," etc., they are sent and posted strictly according to the U.S. plan, noted the paper.

According to reports from Seoul, Pak Jung Hi on Jan. 7 confered with the puppet Prime Minister, Defence Minister, and other aides and mapped out a concrete plan to send to South Vietnam this year 10,000 workers as "civilian service corps," 10,000 demobbed soldiers as "logistic support group," 7,000 technicians under the "man-power export" plan and some 1,000 others under various titles.

CHONGRYUN Enthusiasts Determined To Fulfil '67 Major Tasks

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN), said that patriotic tasks confronting the CHONGRYUN workers this year were to intensify the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle against the fascist suppression in South Korea and against dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, to frustrate the reactionaries' attempt to impose upon Koreans in Japan "permanent residence" and puppet "ROK nationality" and to defend their DPRK nationality and their democratic, national rights, including the rights to national education and repatriation, to strengthen education of Korean compatriots in Japan in socialist patriotism and popularize literary, art and sports activities, to expand and consolidate CHONGRYUN organizations, to strengthen friendship with Japanese people and world's peoples and to meet the forthcoming 8th Congress of CHONGRYUN with high political enthusiasm and success in work.

He said this in his report at the meeting of CHONGRYUN activists in the Kanto area held that day in Tokyo. The participants evinced their determination to carry out successfully the CHONGRYUN work for 1967, holding aloft Premier Kim Il Sung's new year message of greetings.

View of the meeting of CHONGRYUN enthusiasts in the Kanto area (Jan. 9, in Tokyo)

The year 1966, the reporter declared, was a significant year in which new advance was made in the struggle to further consolidate the revolutionary base of the country, and liberate the South Korean people and to reunify the country.

He emphasized that enormous achievements were made last year by Koreans in Japan in their struggle to defend their democratic and national rights.

The Koreans in Japan, Chairman Han Duk Su said, will make still greater success this year, by successfully carrying out the tasks set forth in Premier Kim Il Sung's new year message.

The meeting participated in by functionaries of CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee and of its independent organizations and business organs and workers of nine organs under CHONGRYUN and active compatriots in the Kanto area, some 3,000 in all.

The meeting adopted a message addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung, amid the warm applause of all the participants.

A similar meeting of CHONGRYUN activists was also held in Osaka on Jan. 10.

Koreans' Freedom-of-Travel Campaigns Here Supported in Homeland

PYONGYANG, Jan. 9 (KCNA)—The Korean people are strongly demanding the Japanese authorities allow the Koreans in Japan to visit their homeland freely. Public figures issue statements and meetings are being held in succession at factories and enterprises and in rural villages.

In his press statement, Kim Wal Ryong, Chaiman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, held that the freedom of travel of Koreans in Japan to and from their homeland should be ensured unconditionally and without delay.

He said: More than 2,000 Korean compatriots have already applied to the Japanese authorities for re-entry permits and their number is on a steady increase.

However, the urgent demand of Koreans in Japan for free travel to their homeland has not been met owing to the unreasonble stand of the Japanese authorities.

Denouncing, in the name of the Korean working class, the Japanese authorities which, in an attempt to justify their unwarranted stand and mislead public opinion, allege that the free travel "is liable to be used for political aims" and they themselves try to use this question as a political counter for reinvasion of South Korea, Kim Wal Ryong said:

Today, more than 20 years after the liberation of Korea from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism, it is a vital demand of the Korean compatriots in Japan to visit freely their homeland to see their prospering socialist fatherland with their own eyes and meet their kinsfolks.

The Japanese authorities should immediately and unconditionally take proper measures to enable Korean citizens in Japan to visit their homeland. In the future, too, the Korean working class will wage a stubborn struggle against the unjust stand of the Japanese authorities.

Similar statements were also issued by Hong Soon Kwon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth and by Hwang Won Bo, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People.

Meetings were held on Jan. 10 in Moonam-ri, Kwangchun County, South Hamgyung Province, and in Woonchun-ri, Suheung County, South Pyungan Province. Citizens in Wonsan City held a rally, earlier on Jan. 7.

Meanwhile, editorials and articles appeared in many North Korean papers, demanding the Japanese Government permit Koreans in Japan to freely travel between Korea and Japan.

Workers at the Pyongyang Textile Combine at a meeting to demand realization of the freedom of travel of Koreans in Japan between their homeland and Japan (KCNA telephoto)

S. Korean Papers Demanding Independent Unification

The South Korean people and broad public circles are raising higher their voices calling for the reunification of the country.

"The interest of the nation is focussed on this national task pending solution," said a South Korean daily in an editorial. "It stands out as an urgent and concrete necessity to find a way to reunification," it added, and continued:

"Korea still remains divided. But it is not because our people are inferior to others or lack wisdom. Nor is it because of their proclivities to internal diversion. It is the outside force that is entirely responsible for the division of Korea."

Stressing that Korea's reunification must be accomplished by the Korean people themselves, the paper remarked: "Any one who ardently desires reunification will not oppose this."

"It is our historic and national task, to be sure, to take positive measures, analysing all conditions from an independent viewpoint," said the paper.

We should not cling to "reunification under U.N. supervision," trying to read the faces of U.N. member nations. It is most important that our nation, as the master, should strive to carry out the task of the country's reunfication, a South Korean local daily stressed.

"One of the reasons for our failure to achieve reunification in the past 20 odd years is the dependence of South Korean rulers upon outside forces," the paper noted, and added: "It is none other than the United States that has bisected our country."

The paper criticized Pak Jung Hi who opposed the country's reunification, the supreme national task, saying that "this question may be discussed in the latter half of the 1970's."

327th MAC Secretaries Meeting Held

U.S. Denounced for Violations of Truce Pact

KAESONG, Jan. 6 (KCNA)—The 327th Meeting of Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) was held on Jan. 6 in Panmunjom, at the proposal of the Korean-Chinese side.

At the meeting, the Korean-Chinese side strongly protested to the U.S. side against rifle firing and other provocative military acts it committed recently in the demilitarized zone, in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and agreed provisions.

According to the statement made at the meeting by Col. Han Joo Kyung, Secretary of the Korean-Chinese side, at around 8 hours 55 minutes, Jan. 5, the personnel of the U.S. side committed a reckless provocative act of firing into the portion of the Korean-Chinese side in the demilitarized zone.

On Dec. 27, 28, 30 and 31, 1966, and on Jan. 2 and 3, 1967, the U.S. side illegally introduced into the demilitarized zone two heavy machineguns and eight light machineguns on eight occasions.

Further, the U.S. side deliberately started fire in the demilitarized zone three times on Dec. 30, 1966, and Jan. 3, 1967, burning a vast area of the portion of the Korean-Chinese side in the demilitarized zone. Col. Han Joo Kyung declared that all the reckless provocations and violations committed by the U.S. side in the demilitarized zone from the outset of the new year exposed its wicked scheme to turn the demilitarized zone into a hotbed of hostilities and increase tension in this zone.

Warning the U.S. side that such perfidy would do it no good, Col. Han Joo Kyung stated that the Korean-Chinese side would strictly call the U.S. side to account every time it violates the Armistice Agreement. He demanded the U.S. side punish severely, according to requirements of the Agreement, the prime movers and all other personnel involved in the hostile acts.

He once again strongly demanded the U.S. side take practical measures to thoroughly control and maintain the demilitarized zone according to the Armistice Agreement and strictly observe all the provisions of the Agreement.

The Korean-Chinese side also lodged a protest with the U.S. side against its 125 violations of the agreed provisions in the demilitarized zone from Dec. 25, 1966, to Jan. 3, 1967.

Sports Review of 1966

Writing in a recent issue of English weekly "The Pyongyang Times," Kim Jin Kak, a sports expert, said that 1966 was a year full of great successes for Korean sportsmen both at home and in international arenas.

He wrote:

For the Korean athletes the international sports contest last year began with the World Women's Speedskating Championships at which our Kim Song Soon placed second in total points.

She won the 1,500 metres, finished second in the 1,000 metres, came fourth in the 500 metres and placed fifth in the 3,000 metres.

She was the first Asian to win a place in the all-round standing in the world speedskating championships.

Then came the successes of our footballers at the Eighth World Cup finals. Making their debut in the world cup games, Korean footballers defeated the Italian team, one of the world's favorites, in the group competition and advanced to the quarter finals. Their "aggressive spirit" and lofty morals won high praise of the spectators and football fans.

Last year our women volleyballers made big progress, too. Last September they won all three matches with the Soviet national team, holder of European title and runner-up at the previous world women's volleyball championships.

Many successes were also made at home. Altogether 143—95 men and 48 women—established new national records in many events such as track-and-field, weightlifting, swimming, archery, etc. Many women athletes surpassed the standards set for the Masters of Sports.

These achievements in the international arena and at home are inseparably connected with the wide popularization of sports among the masses.

Our working people, youth and children are preparing themselves for labor and national defence by taking an active part in various sports activities.

In particular, sports have become part of the life of pupils and students who make up one fourth of the population.

Last year witnessed many new faces in sports world.

Twenty-year-old Li Song Sup of the Moranbong club won first place in total points in the men's gymnastics contest. He was a member of the children and students sports club of Ryanggang Province.

Eighteen-year-old Li Sun Ja of the February 8 Club came first in the women's 100 and 200 metres last year.

Kang Ok Nyu, a girl archer, improved the national records several times last year and broke the world record in the 30-metre event.

The experience and achievements in 1966 will go a long way toward enhancing the level of our sports, concluded the writer.

↑Kim Song Soon won second place in total points standing at the 1966 World Women's Speedskating Championships in Norway in February last year. She came first in the 1,500 metre event with a time of 2:29.4 and second in the 1,000 metre race. She was the first Asian to win a place in the all-round standing in the world speedskating championships.

Korean Skaters Leave For Deventer

PYONGYANG, Jan. 11 (KCNA)—A Korean skaters' team left here today by air for Deventer, the Netherlands, to participate in the 1967 World Women's Speedskating Championships.

The team led by Choi Neung Hwan will also take part in the 1967 International Skating Competitions to be held in Grenoble, France, on Jan. 21 and 22.

Men of Letters And Arts Meet

An enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Arts Unions was held recently in Pyongyang.

The meeting was attended by members of the Central Committee of the Federation, and heads of its provincial branches, directors of theatres and writers and artists in the city.

The enlarged meeting elected writer Li Ki Yung Chairman of the CC of the General Federation.

Literary Works Supporting Struggle of Vietnamese People

A dance drama "A red flower on the Mekong River" is being staged from Jan. 5 at the Grand Theatre, Pyongyang, by the creative staff of the State Dance Drama Theatre.

Scenarized by Korea's noted playwright Shin Ko Song, the seven-act drama with a prologue is a truthful representation of the struggle of undaunted peasants in a hamlet of South Vietnam and heroic features of girl fighter Ly Yen standing in the van of their struggle.

Last year a number of stories, poems, musical works, works of fine arts and documentary films were produced by Korean writers and artists in a spirit of fighting hand in hand with the Vietnamese brothers in the same trench against the Yankee aggressors.

Newly published literary works on Vietnam include works of varied genres including stories, poems, travelogues and notes. Widely read are short stories "Toyen" by well-known writer Kim Byung Hoon about a woman fighter of Vietnam and "Grandma in the South" by Byun Hi Keun about an old woman of Vietnam with a firm will and warm motherly love blended with love for the motherland.

A still from the documentary film "Fighting Vietnam"

No less active is the writing of poems and songs dedicated to the fighting Vietnamese people. For instance, the poem "When you call me..." by Kim Si Kwon reflects the unanimous feeling of the Korean people who are ready to go to Vietnam as volunteers at any time at the request of the brotherly Vietnamese people.

Korean composers, too, have created a number of musical works including "Fighting Vietnam," "The banner of resistance waves" and "Vietnam, Vietnam, land of heroes," and choreographers put on the stage many dances including *pas de deux* and group dance depicting the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression.

The Pyongyang Song and Dance Troupe has in its repertoire a choral symphony "May Nguen Van Troi be immortal," men's chorus "Fighting Vietnam" and group dance "Daughters of Vietnam."

Painters have produced many canvases depicting the valiant features and revolutionary life of the fighting Vietnamese people.

Good Harvest on Drama Stage

Predominant in the Korean drama art last year were works of militant themes. This dramaturgical trend was reflected in the national drama festival held in Pyongyang recently.

Thirteen dramas were put on the festival stage by central and local drama troupes. Many of them gave a revealing glimpse of the immense efforts of the creating staff to prove equal to the spirt of our times for arming the entire people and converting the whole country into a fortress.

Portrayal of true patriots is always in the centre of the interest of the artists. "The pole star" staged by the Hesan Drama Troupe and "The road of the youth" by the Pyongyang Theatre had a successful run during the festival. They depicted the unbending fighting spirit of the revolutionary forerunners to restore the fatherland and their unswerving confidence in victory.

The Hamheung Drama Troupe which had won popularity for its works on the theme of revolutionary tradition put on the stage last year a play portraying the struggle of the South Korean youths, students and intellectuals against the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and for the freedom of schools.

The historic dramas "Volunteers' leader in Bongsan" and "The year Imjin" well depicted the patriotic features of the Korean forefathers at the time of the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-98) against the Japanese invaders.

Progress was also made last year in satirical drama. The play "Whither bound, your excellency?" by the Wonson Drama Theatre derided the deceptive slogan of the Pak Jung Hi clique about the "clearance of old evils and corruption."

The Pyongyang Theatre presented some time ago on the stage "The path of youth," drawing a full house every day.

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